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☐ 1. 20020035084 . 21 Nov 01. 21 Mar 02. Pharmaceuticals and assays using enzyme subunits. Titball, Richard W., et al. 514/44; 424/146.1 A61K048/00 A61K039/395.

☐ 2. 6472365 . 16 Mar 98; 29 Oct 02. Pharmaceuticals and assays using enzyme subunits. Titball; Richard W, et al. 514/1; 424/130.1 424/134.1 424/141.1 424/152.1 514/2. A01N061/00 A01N037/18 A61K039/395.

☑ 3. 6258528 . 22 Feb 99; 10 Jul 01. Signal amplification method. Carr; Frank. 435/5; 435/7.1 436/516 436/536 436/829. C12Q001/70 G01N033/53 G01N033/561 G01N033/542.

☐ 4. 6245901 . 17 Feb 98; 12 Jun 01. Modified polypeptide. von der Osten; Claus, et al. 530/402; 435/192 435/221 435/252.3 435/320.1 435/471 435/69.1 536/23.2. C07K001/113 C12N009/08 C12N009/54 C12N015/00 C12N015/74.

☐ 5. 4814098 . 28 Aug 87; 21 Mar 89. Magnetic material-physiologically active substance conjugate. Inada; Yuji, et al. 252/62.51R; 210/695 252/62.53 252/62.54 252/62.56 252/62.57 534/15. C04B035/00 C04B035/26.

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Terms	Documents
antibod? near3 (conjugat$ or link$) near4 (lipase or cpat or clostridium adj perfringens adj alpha adj toxin)	5

Previous Page Next Page

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     FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, BIOSIS, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 17:57:15 ON 21 JUL
     2003
L1          831 S ANTIBOD?(7A)(LIPASE OR CPAT OR CLOSTRIDIUM(W)PERFRINGENS(W)AL
L2           15 S ANTIBOD?(3A)(CONJUGAT? OR LINK?)(4A)(LIPASE OR CPAT OR CLOSTR
L3            8 DUP REM L2 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-8 l3

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 8  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN   1999:795697  CAPLUS
DN   132:18779
TI   Tumor therapy and diagnosis using tumor selective agent tolerization
IN   Bagshawe, Kenneth Dawson
PA   Enzacta R & D Limited, UK
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 67 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.         KIND  DATE           APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     --------------     ----  --------       ---------------  --------
PI   WO 9964065         A2    19991216       WO 1999-GB1870   19990611
     WO 9964065         A3    20000629
         W:  AU, BR, CA, CN, ID, IN, JP, KR, MX, US
         RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,
             PT, SE
     AU 9959469         A1    19991230       AU 1999-59469    19990611
PRAI GB 1998-12550      A     19980611
     WO 1999-GB1870     W     19990611
AB   A method is provided for combating a tumor in a patient, the method
     comprising administering to the patient (a) an agent which tolerizes the
     patient to a tumor selective agent or to an agent which interacts
     selectively with the the tumor selective agent; (b) a tumor selective
     agent which comprises a polypeptide; and (c) at least one further agent
     which interacts selectively with the the tumor selective agent.  Tumor
     diagnostic methods are also provided.  Prepn., distribution, and
     immunogenicity of a monomethoxyPEG-carboxypeptidase G2 conjugate is
     included.

L3   ANSWER 2 OF 8     MEDLINE on STN                    DUPLICATE 1
AN   97330458      MEDLINE
DN   97330458    PubMed ID: 9186917
TI   Hepatic lipase is abundant on both hepatocyte and endothelial cell
     surfaces in the liver.
AU   Sanan D A; Fan J; Bensadoun A; Taylor J M
CS   Gladstone Institute of Cardiovascular Disease, San Francisco, CA
     94141-9100, USA.
NC   HL-14990 (NHLBI)
     HL-51588 (NHLBI)
SO   JOURNAL OF LIPID RESEARCH, (1997 May) 38 (5) 1002-13.
     Journal code: 0376606. ISSN: 0022-2275.
CY   United States
DT   Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA   English
FS   Priority Journals
EM   199707
ED   Entered STN: 19970812
     Last Updated on STN: 19970812
     Entered Medline: 19970729
AB   The cellular location of hepatic lipase was investigated in transgenic
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rabbits that expressed human hepatic lipase in the liver. The binding of monoclonal antibodies to human hepatic lipase, as detected by either fluorescence-tagged or gold-**conjugated** secondary **antibodies**, showed that hepatic **lipase** was concentrated at the surfaces of hepatic sinusoids. This distribution was the same as observed in the human liver. At the ultrastructural level, immunogold labeling of the space of Disse showed hepatic lipase on both lumenal and sublumenal surfaces of rabbit liver sinusoidal endothelial cells. An equivalent amount of hepatic lipase also was found on the external surfaces of hepatocyte microvilli in the space of Disse, as well as in the interhepatocyte spaces. The distribution suggests that a majority of the hepatic lipase produced by the liver is associated with hepatocyte surfaces, consistent with the functions of this enzyme in lipoprotein metabolism.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1995:645247 CAPLUS
DN 123:29030
TI Lipase-labelled probe
IN Pittner, Fritz; Schalkhammer, Thomas; Ecker, Bernhard; Kynclova, Eva; Wakolbinger, Werner
PA Boehringer Mannheim GmbH, Germany
SO PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9510775	A1	19950420	WO 1994-EP3379	19941013
	W: AU, CA, JP, NZ, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	CA 2151731	AA	19950420	CA 1994-2151731	19941013
	AU 9478557	A1	19950504	AU 1994-78557	19941013
	AU 671392	B2	19960822		
	JP 07509618	T2	19951026	JP 1994-511295	19941013
	EP 679257	A1	19951102	EP 1994-929543	19941013
	R: AT, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI				
PRAI	AT 1993-2071		19931015		
	WO 1994-EP3379		19941013		

AB To improve the thermal and chem. stability of an enzyme-labeled probe, a lipase that is preferably extd. from Candida rugosa and whose isoenzymes or structural analogs have at least 70% amino acid homol. and lipase activity is used as the enzyme.

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
AN 94905475 MEDLINE
DN 94905475 PubMed ID: 10146246
TI A morphine-triggered delivery system useful in the treatment of heroin addiction.
AU Roskos K V; Tefft J A; Heller J
CS Controlled Release and Biomedical Polymers Department, SRI International, Menlo Park, California 94025.
NC 271-87-8124
271-90-7305
SO CLINICAL MATERIALS, (1993) 13 (1-4) 109-19.
Journal code: 8707278. ISSN: 0267-6605.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Health Technology
EM 199401
ED Entered STN: 20010223
Last Updated on STN: 20010223

Entered Medline: 19940127

AB The ultimate objective of this work is to develop a device that can be triggered by morphine to release naltrexone. Two device configurations are described. In one configuration, naltrexone is dispersed in cellulose acetate phthalate microspheres which are then spray-coated with trilaurin. In the other configuration, naltrexone is dispersed in an n-octyl half ester of methyl vinyl ether and maleic anhydride copolymer and the mixture fabricated into a disk which is then coated with trilaurin. The microspheres are designed to release naltrexone abruptly while the disks are designed to release naltrexone at a constant rate over a two week period. The microspheres, or the disk along with a reversibly inactivated lipase are placed inside a semipermeable membrane that allows free passage of morphine and naltrexone but excludes the higher molecular weight components of the device. Reversible inactivation of lipase is achieved by covalent attachment of morphine and complexing with morphine antibody. Activation of the device occurs by diffusion of morphine into the device and displacing the **lipase**-morphine **conjugate** from the **antibody**. The activated lipase then removes the trilaurin protective coating, thus triggering naltrexone release.

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
AN 92406939 MEDLINE
DN 92406939 PubMed ID: 1527096
TI The effect of lipase on the release of naltrexone from triglyceride-coated cellulose acetate phthalate microspheres.
AU Tefft J A; Roskos K V; Heller J
CS Controlled Release and Biomedical Polymers Department, SRI International, Menlo Park, California 94025.
NC 271-87-8124
271-90-7305
SO JOURNAL OF BIOMEDICAL MATERIALS RESEARCH, (1992 Jun) 26 (6) 713-24.
Journal code: 0112726. ISSN: 0021-9304.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199210
ED Entered STN: 19921106
Last Updated on STN: 19960129
Entered Medline: 19921022

AB The ultimate objective of this work is to develop a device that can be triggered by morphine to release naltrexone. In this device, naltrexone is dispersed in cellulose acetate phthalate microspheres which are then spray-coated with a trilaurin protective coating. The microspheres are contained within a macroporous cylinder which also contains a reversibly inactivated lipase. This enzyme in its inactive state is unable to remove the protective coating but in its active state is able to do so. Inactivation is achieved by the covalent attachment of morphine followed by complexation with a morphine antibody. Triggering is accomplished by the displacement of the **lipase**-morphine **conjugate** from the **antibody**. In this phase we have investigated the effect of lipase on the release of naltrexone from trilaurin-coated microspheres and found that the coated microspheres are stable in a pH 7.4 phosphate buffer at 37 degrees C for at least 1 month, but release 80% of the incorporated naltrexone in one hour when 100 mg of capsules in 5 mL buffer are exposed to 25 micrograms of lipase.

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1992:147490 CAPLUS
DN 116:147490
TI Optical enzymic sensor for triglyceride and other substance determination
IN Owaku, Mitsuharu; Aizawa, Masuo; Ikariyama, Yoshito; Shinohara, Hiroaki
PA Pola Chemical Industries, Inc., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 03257370	A2	19911115	JP 1990-55007	19900308
	JP 2957625	B2	19991006		
PRAI	JP 1990-55007		19900308		

AB The title optical sensor is a pH sensor consisting of a chromogen (e.g. fluorescein)-contg. antigenic high-mol.-wt. substance monolayer or laminate membrane, on which an antibody-enzyme complex is immobilized. Thus, antigenic bovine serum albumin (BSA), fluorescein isocyanate, and pH 9.1 carbonate buffer were mixed, incubated at 25.degree. for 16 h, and made into a monolayer membrane, which was crosslinked with glutaraldehyde. The monolayer membrane was layered on a silylated quartz plate, which was soaked in pH 7.0 phosphate buffer contg. anti-BSA antibody-lipase complex for immobilization. The prepd. sensor was used in detg. triglycerides based on reaction with the immobilized lipase. The fatty acids formed lowered the pH of the membrane and, as a result, the fluorescence d. was decreased. Based on this measurement, triglyceride concn. was detd.

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1985:518555 CAPLUS
DN 103:118555
TI Practicability of immunochemical lipase determinations
AU Grenner, G.
CS Forschungslab. Behringwerke A.-G., Marburg, 3550, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SO Diagnose & Labor (1985), 35(2), 51-5
CODEN: DILAEE; ISSN: 0178-8345
DT Journal
LA German
AB An enzyme immunoassay for human serum pancreatic **lipase** (I) with peroxidase-**conjugated antibody** had a limit of detection of 1.5 .mu.g/L (1:10 diln.) or 0.3 .mu.g/L (1:1 diln.), a relative std. deviation in series of 2.9-6.5% and from day to day of 4.4-10.5%, and showed a nearly linear ref. curve of concn. vs. extinction between 3 and 300 .mu.g/L (double-log plot). Storage of serum at -70, +4, or +25.degree. for 4 wk caused no change in I concn. detd. by this method. Also, there was a good correlation between results of the test at higher I concn. Thus, the enzyme immunoassay is specific, highly sensitive, and reproducible. However, it requires much time and work, and is not indicated for simple screening tests for suspected pancreatitis. For this purpose, an immunochem. test with latex coated with I antibodies is suitable because of its rapidity and simplicity. I concns. of >250-300 .mu.g/L are detectable by this method, and >97.5% of sera of patients with acute pancreatitis have concns. of >330 .mu.g/L. Thus, immunochem. methods for I detn. can be used for diagnosis and treatment of pancreatic diseases.

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 1976:173186 BIOSIS
DN BA62:3186
TI CYTO TOXICITY OF **ANTIBODY** PHOSPHO **LIPASE** C **CONJUGATES** ON CULTURED FRIEND LEUKEMIA CELLS.
AU FLICKINGER R A; TROST S R
SO EUR J CANCER, (1976) 12 (2), 159-160.
CODEN: EJCAAH. ISSN: 0014-2964.
FS BA; OLD
LA Unavailable
AB Phospholipase C was conjugated to tumor antibodies to ascertain the cytotoxic effect on cultured Friend leukemia cells. Serum from inbred mice immunized against Friend leukemia spleen cells was not toxic to tumor cells in vitro in the presence of complement. If globulin fraction is

isolated and conjugated to phospholipase C with glutaraldehyde, then the diluted conjugate shows cytotoxicity against leukemic spleen cells but not against normal spleen cells. The explanation for this is not clear.